THE DAY.

Pater Patriae---Amor Patriae.



OUR VICTORIES FOR THE UNION

Outpouring of the Loyal People of the North.

Military and Civic Celebration in New York.

Oration of the Hon. George Bancroft.

The Celebration at the Academy of Music.

Mass Meetings at Cooper Institute and Irving Hall.

The Integrity of the Great Republic.

Banquet of the Common Council at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

THE REBEB FLAGS TAKEN IN ACTION

Splendid Illumination of the City.

The Herald Buildings in a

Magnificent Appearance of the City Hall.

The Day in Other Parts of the Country.

LONG MAY IT WAVE.



be celebrated all over the country with extraled in every particular yesterday. From all sections of the loyal North despatches reached our office, describing the popular furor in honor of the day, as well our Union soldiers in the glorious career of victory. Does not the recent gratifying intelligence from secessia also warrant us in believing that in many sections oth of Mason and Dixon's line the memory of ortal Washington is not only still cherished with dness, but that thousands of loyal hearts yet beat neive to the Union, and thousands of lips silently d in prayer yesterday for the speedy return of the pubtedly the enthusiastic greetings with which the Stars and Stripes were welcomed in Tennessee and Northern Alabama are only a foreshadowing of what is happen in every nook and corner of the secoded ention from the eyes of a deluded people. Have we not cause then for rejoicing with such a glorious prospect sally when we look back at the splendid record victories won by the valor of our soldiers against armed traitors on the field of battle?

This is the true secret of the intense enthusiasm yesterday. The golden record of victory is treasured up in the hearts of the people, who honor their volunteer army and view with pride their gallant achievements. At mich a time we cannot do better than recall that record,

dits of the people. At sunset more salutes

THE MILITARY DISPLAY.

parade of the troops of the First division. Major General great oversight was that General Sandford did not think the occasion demanded it. There were, however, several

The veterans of 1812 assembled at the Mercer Heuse, at eleven o'clock A. M., for a street parade. The bad state of the weather, however, and the muddy condition of the They, however, proceeded to the meeting of the United Americans, at Niblo's Garden, and listened to the oration

At daylight the Eighth regiment, Washington Greys, fired a national salute in front of the armory over Centre market. The concussion of the reports were so strong as to materially affect the window glass for several blocks in the vicinity. At one o'clock P. M. the regiment paraded in full winter uniform under their new commandant, Colonel Varian. They marched through the principal streets of the city, presenting solid company fronts, and were warmly ap-planded for their general good appearance.

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THIRD REGIMENT.

The Third regiment of Hussars, Colonel Postley, formed in Madison square at cleven o'clock A. M., and paraded three hundred and twenty-five sabres, all told. Like the Eighth regiment, they paraded in full winter uniform, with overcoats. The line of march was then taken down Broadway, through Park row to the Park, where the regiment was reviewed by his Honor the Mayor, General Sandford and several members of the Common Council. The regiment then proceeded up Broadway to Madison square, where it was dismissed.

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ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Washington Rifles (Eleventh regiment), Colonel Joachim Maidoff, formed line in Great Jones street at one o'clock. They also appeared in full uniform. After the Colonel assumed command they proceeded down Broadway to the Park, and halted in front of the City Hall shortly after two o'clock P. M., with the expectation that Mayor Optyke would review them. They were drawn up in line in front of the City Hall, and a deputation of officers sent to wait on the Mayor; but on reaching his office they learned that he had left half an hour previous to attend the mass meeting at the Cooper Institute, over which he was to preside. Colonel Maidoff, under these circumstances, made the review himself, giving the command of the regiment to Lieutenant Colonel Winiburger. Major Freidenburgh, of the Fifty-second New York Volunteers, Quartermaster Myers and other officers assisted in the review. It is the review the Eleventh made a street parade in Broadway and the other principal thoroughlares. The regiment paraded over four hundred and fifty rifles. As they proceeded on route, the stendy cadence of the step, the uniformity in the appearance of the men, and the correct distances between each company were particularly remarkable. The regiment displayed on this occasion all the evidences of being efficiently organized and under the tuition of a first class disciplinarian.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Seventh regiment, National Guard, made no street

The Seventh regiment, National Guard, made no street parade. It was at first contemptated by the officers, when considering the matter of celebrating this anniversary, to have the customary street parade; but, through reasons of economy, the intention was abundaned. The regiment, bowever, with characteristic benevolence and generoity, celebrated the day by a festival and concert at the Academy of Music, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the relief of the widows and orphans of the New York Volunteers.

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EVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The seventy-first regiment American Guard, Colonel Henry P. Martin, formed regimental line in Bond street at two o'clock P. M. They appeared on parade in fatigue uniform, white beits and new overcoats. The field and staff officers were dismounted. After the line was formed, they proceeded up Broadway and thence to the residence of Mrs. Colonel Thorne, in West Sixteenth street, where that lady presented the regiment with an elegant sik national standard, in token of her appreciation of their gallant services during the early part of the present rebellion. The presentation ceremonies were brief but interesting and imposing. The regiment subsequently proceeded on a march through the principal streets. They were vociferously cheored at various points on the routs.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The Twelfth regiment, Colonel Ward, made no parade,

CELEBRATION AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Oration by Hon. George Bancroft.

God of the free! upon Thy breath Our flag is for the right unrolled, As broad and brave as when its star First lit the hallowed time of eld.

God of the free, our nation bless In its strong manhood, as at its birth, And make its life a star of hope For all the struggling of the earth. Then shout beside thine oak, O North! O South! wave answer with thy paim, And in our Union's heritage

THE ORATION.

passions. With the vote an inverse agreet must be shown to the neutral flag. A ship at sea is a portion of the territory of the Fower whose flag she may rightly bear. No haval officer of another nation may exercise judicial power on her deck; the free ship frees the cargo; a neutral ship in a voyage between neutral ports is protected by her flag; the passenger who, in a neutral port, steps on board a neutral ship, honestly bound for another neutral port, is as safe against seizure as if he were a guest at the Tuileries or a barrister before a court in Westminster Hall. These good rules will gain renewed strength from their recognition by the American people in the very moment of a just indignation against men who were guilty of the darkest treason, and had fallen into their hands. (Cheers.)

THE REBELLION AND FORTLAR INSTITUTIONS.

Washington not only upheld the liberty of the ocean. He was a thorough republican. And how has our history justified his preference? How has this very rebellion borne testimony to the virtue and durability of popular institutions? The rebellion which we are putting down was the conspiracy of the rich, of opilent men, who count laborers as their capital. Our wide extended suffrage is not only utterly innocent of it—it is the power which will not fail to crush it. (Applause.) The people prove their right to a popular government; they have chosen it, and have kept it in healthy motion; they will sustain it now, and hand it down in its glory and its power to their posterity. (Applause.) And this is true not only of men who were born on our soil, but of foreign born citizens. (Applause.) And this is true not only of men who were born on our soil, but of foreign born citizens. (Applause.) And this is true not only of men who were born on our soil, but of foreign born citizens. (Applause.) And the suffrage, come among us, and we will show him a spectacle wonderful in his cycs, grand beyend his power of conception. That which in this contest is marked above all that has appeared is the o

is it wise to provoke a collision between the systems, or to try experiments on the mysterious sympathies of the millions?

THE SLAVE TRADE.

If the opinions of Washington on slavery and on the slave trade had been steadily respected, the country would have escaped all the calamity of the present civil war. The famous Fairfax meeting, at which Washington presided, on the 18th of July, 1774, led public opinion in declaring that it was "the most carnest wish of America to see an entire stop forever put to the wicked, cruel and unnatural trade in slaves." (Applause.) The traffic was then condemned as an immorality and a crime. The centiment was thoroughly American, and became the tradition—the living faith of the people. The centuries clasp hands and repeat it one to another. Yesterday the sentiment of Jessenson, that the slave trade is a piratical warfare upon mankind, was reassimed by carrying into effect the sentence of a high tribunal of justice, and to save the lives and protect the happiness of thousands, a slave trader was executed as a pirate and an enemy of the humanarace. This day furnishes a spectacle of still more terrible retributive justice. The President of the pretended Confederate States of America is compelled to do public penance in his robes of office for foolishly and wickedly aspiring to power that does not and cannot exist, that dissolves and disappears as he draws near to grasp it. (Great applause.) Missouri, which he has invaded, rises against him: Kentucky, where he desired to usurp authority, throws him of with indignant scorn; Eastern Tennesses, where Andrew Johnson—(long and continued applause.)

The learned speaker took ecoasion here to state that Andrew Johnson was to have been present, but in consequence of a despatch, he received from his son was unable to do so. Mr. Bancroft read a despatch from Andrew Johnson, which was as follows:—

"I deeply regret my inability to be present on the Twanty-second. Though not in person I am is spirit, and will lend up a prayer for the preservatio

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Oration of Rev. F. C. Ewer and Concert at the Academy of Music.

and instrumental concert at the Academy of Music. The auspices of the Seventh regiment (N. Y. S. M.) National to the relief of the widows and orphans of the gallant men who have died while fighting the battles of the

zons, and shortly after the opening of the doors the house was filled by a spiendid array of "fair women and Father of his Country, while they attested their devo tion to the constitution, laws and integrity of the Union On the stage, which was surrounded by tasteful deco-

rations, stood officers of the Seventh regiment, their friends, and other leading inhabitants of New York, with some distinguished visiters from a distance. About two o'clock P. M. the Rev. Mr. Weston, Chap-

lain of the Seventh regiment, came forward, and read After this, the Rev. F. C. Ewer, of California, pro-

nounced, with ease and excellent emphasis, the fol

PRICE THREE CENTS and his belief corrected—tor a people to a termount from among the intione, and the knowledge of the one holy dod firmly plantedge in that it might be the acheol-master of the w. rid. M. is a saccine must be electated as the foundation for his tast and will. Before the days of Greece and Rome, we behold, therefore, the chaldrens of israel rescued from Egypt. But what is their amongs the control of the purpose. But that some the control of the purpose. But that had was occupied by stern foes. Battle followed battle, by the command of God. And on the issues of those battles hang the welfare of the world. Jericho falls, Ai is taken, the Anakims are cut off; and by war the land is won, and there is hope for man. But on all hands the new nation was surrounded by disbelier and polytheism. Again and again the apostates. Saul mounted the throne, succeeded by lavid and Solomon. They were learning the lesson, and there was peace. But then followed the four hundred years, therefore, the scourge of war closed around the apostates. Saul mounted the throne, succeeded by lavid and Solomon. They were learning the lesson, and there was peace. But then followed the four hundred years of wavering and finally obstinate refused of the truth. Asyria and Babylon, the scourges of heaven, and here was peace. But then followed the four hundred years of wavering their forces now indicate who was haid utterly decreated these who escaped the sword were sent prisoners to Eabylon. These overwhelming reverses were at last effectual. After seventy years of captivity, suffering and thoughtation, on the return of the romman to Jerusalem—that remnant, learning from the past that defeat and disaster aiways followed, in their case, adherence to error, at last firmly held to the truth. And the nation that sprang from them became the educator of man's conscience—the corrector of his belief. Now, sir, the wars in Priestine, from the death of John, were not conducted by the Jowns of the world. In the groves of heaven, the summan of the summan of the su